

The Evening Herald

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THE EVENING HERALD
VOL. 4, NO. 116.

IT is quite a little job the city government has given the new water commission.

40 county conventions in the next 3 weeks will start the campaign going.

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CALLAUX WOMAN AT HOME IN THE BOX

Begins Second Day of Trial for Murder of Calmette with Perfect Self Possession and Apparent Confidence

LABORI THRILLS CROWD WITH MASTER STROKE

With Paul Bourget on Stand, Famous Advocate Reads Scene from Novel by "Immortal" on Use of Woman's Letters.

Paris, July 21.—The most important testimony at the second day's hearing in the trial of Mme. Callaux for the murder of Gaston Calmette was that of President Poincaré, of the republic, whose deposition was taken by Judge Emile Forth, the first president of the court of appeal.

This narrative how Joseph Callaux, then minister of state, had called on President Poincaré, on the day Calmette was killed and had spoken about the probable publication in the Figaro of letters between himself and Mme. Callaux. In the course of an excited talk, M. Callaux exclaimed, according to the deposition:

"If Calmette publishes the letters, I will kill him!"

Joseph Callaux also took the stand. He looked very young and to have been premier of France and chief of the important radical party.

After relating incidents of his private life after his marriage with Mme. Gueydan, he explained the circumstances of the writing of the letters to Mme. Callaux, who afterward came Mme. Callaux. He trembled and he was obviously ill at ease, but he gathered composure as he proceeded.

Paris, July 21.—Mme. Henriette Callaux was up at 7 o'clock this morning preparing for the second day's hearing of the charge against her of the willful murder on March 16 of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro.

The wife of the former premier and minister of finance took an early breakfast and before a clock was waiting for her husband, who however, did not call at the prison of the Condemned till between 9 and 10 o'clock. The prisoner and her husband conversed for half an hour and afterwards she lunched.

"I feel better than I did yesterday," Mme. Callaux said to the solicitor prison warden when he inquired to-day about her health. The prisoner had previously looked through a mass of morning papers and had found that generally she had been sympathetically treated. The stenographic report of her testimony filled sixteen columns in some of the newspapers and besides there were many appreciations of her delicate arrangement of facts and of the feeling she had put into her descriptions of her agony.

The court was a little late in assembling today and meanwhile Mme. Callaux talked over her case with Fernand Labori, her advocate, in a private waiting room. After Judge Louis Albanel and his associates had taken their place on the bench Mme. Callaux entered the prisoner's enclosure with an air of making herself at home.

She was dressed as on the first day of the trial. She took off her coat and looked quickly around the crowded court. Dark circles under her eyes and her quick nervous gestures seemed to betray the strain she was undergoing.

Joseph Callaux, the prisoner's husband, then entered the court and took his place among the witnesses. He was accompanied by two detectives, owing to the fact that a group of bystanders had hooted him and shouted insults at him as he left the prison after visiting his wife.

Office Boys First Witnesses.

Two office boys from the Figaro were the first witnesses. They described the arrival of Mme. Callaux at the office of the Figaro on the day of the crime. They told how she waited and gave details of her entrance into the room occupied by Gas-

ton Calmette and of their hearing shots.

One of the boys, Adrien Nica, crouched down on the witness stand and uttered a series of low cries to show how he had found Calmette, who was sheltering himself behind his desk.

Paul Bourget Tells Story.

Paul Bourget, the "Immortal," who was with Calmette in his office at the moment when Mme. Callaux's card was brought in, then told of the incident.

"You will not see her," I said.

"I cannot refuse to receive a woman," he replied.

Maitre Labori then thrilled the overcrowded court room by reading a dialogue from Bourget's novel, "The Demon of the Midi," in which the characters discuss and condemn the publication of the heroine's love letters.

Coming immediately after Bourget's eulogy of Gaston Calmette, with which he had closed his testimony, the reading of the dialogue by Maitre Labori was regarded by nervous lawyers as a master stroke.

Maitre Labori's voice was musical and full of dramatic feeling. When he had concluded Paul Bourget remarked:

"Literature is not life."

He agreed, however, that private letters ought not to be published and said he did not believe Calmette had intended to publish the Callaux letters.

Scene of Shooting Reconstructed.

The scene of the shooting was then reconstructed by a succession of employees of the Figaro.

Charles Girardeau, a reporter, Henri Rouleau, a messenger and Jean Cercle, a telephone operator, related portions of their experiences. They said Louis Voisin of the advertising department was talking with Henri Honore, an artist, and Edouard Masson, in the room where Mme. Callaux was waiting to see M. Calmette.

"We never mentioned Callaux," said Voisin, "as she said yesterday."

Mme. Callaux here interposed, saying, "I wish to ask M. Voisin whether one of his friends did not say, 'In the sheet ready' and whether M. Voisin did not answer, 'We have a great paper on Callaux tomorrow.'"

"That is absolutely false," replied Voisin.

Madame Callaux—"I heard Voisin say to his friend, 'It costs dear but we are letting loose the hunting dogs on all sides.'"

Honore was then called and denied that Callaux had been mentioned and Masson's deposition was read to the same effect.

Dramatic Story of Shooting.

Other members of the staff of the Figaro then testified, among them Louis Latsarus, who gave a vivid description of the scene when Mme. Callaux shot Calmette.

Latsarus said he heard shots and ran to Calmette's room, where Calmette had sunk in a state of collapse in a chair.

M. Latsarus, he said, was holding a woman by the wrist. She cried: "Let me go. I am not going to escape."

She then let her go, said the witness, and she stood near the door, clear-eyed and with her face neither pale nor flushed. She seemed troubled by the fifteen editors who quickly gathered around her.

"She began to speak," said the witness, saying: "Since there is no justice in France—"

"Shut your mouth," said one of the editors, "after what you have done, keep quiet."

"I was not speaking to you," said Mme. Callaux.

Latsarus declared that Mme. Callaux was perfect mistress of herself when she saw her after the crime. He admitted that he had talked about the Callaux campaign many times with Calmette, adding:

"My chief said he had diplomatic documents important enough absolutely to crush Callaux."

After Calmette had printed the "Thy Joe" letter, according to Latsarus, he remarked: "My pockets are empty. I have nothing more."

Judge Albanel then asked Mme. Callaux if she had anything to say about the Victor Fabre document and Mme. Callaux replied:

"I had no fear of that because I knew the part my husband had taken in the Rochelle affair."

Then alluding to her calmness after the shooting, Mme. Callaux said: "All the world knew that night the condition of M. Calmette except myself and I did not know until the next day that my action was irreparable."

Maitre Labori remarked to the court that two of the documents found on the person of Gaston Calmette had been sent to President Poincaré and that all the others had been sent to Georges Pressat, the president of the board of directors of the Figaro.

M'DERMOTT OFFERS TO QUIT THE HOUSE

Chicago Stock Yards Member, Under Grave Charge in Lobby Probe Tenders Resignation in Sensational Speech.

SAYS HE WILL APPEAL CASE TO HIS PEOPLE

Majority Committee Report Censured Him Severely and Minority Recommended that He be Expelled.

Washington, July 21.—Representative James F. McDermott of Illinois today on the floor of the house offered his resignation to take effect immediately.

McDermott is under charges in connection with the lobby investigation.

McDermott, Democrat, representing a constituency which includes the stockyards district of Chicago, was one of the figures in the exposure of Martin M. Mulhall, star witness in the lobby investigation. A majority report of the investigating committee, now ready to come before the house, recommends that he be censured with officers of the National Association of Manufacturers.

A minority report recommends that he be expelled.

His resignation came as a sensation today when, immediately after the house had assembled, he rose to a question of personal privilege and offered it from the floor, declaring he would support his case to the people of the Fourth district of Illinois.

He said he had already forwarded his resignation to Governor Danne and had announced himself as a candidate for re-election. He presented a letter to the speaker announcing his resignation.

"Unfortunately," he said, "I came to this house a poor man, fortunately for myself, however, taking into consideration the character of the charges made against me. I leave this house a poor man. I have been compelled during my services as a member of this house to borrow money from my friends. It also happened that afterward they became opponents of legislation which passed this house affecting their business as pawnbrokers and liquor dealers."

"It is true I have not had the educational training and perhaps the social training and advantages that other members of this house may boast."

"I have been invited to many places in Chicago and elsewhere that perhaps some members may think above my social station, but I have preferred to associate with the people who sent me to congress and when I am at home in Chicago I may be found at my accustomed haunts and among my old companions, associating with the men and boys in the great Union Stockyards."

Mulhall charged that McDermott had permitted him to use his congressional frank for circulating matter for the manufacturers and that McDermott had claimed he had received \$7,500 from local pawnbrokers to work against the federal loan shark law and a \$22,000 campaign contribution from a Chicago brewers' association.

McDermott's defense was that money received from pawnbrokers was in the nature of personal loans and that the brewers had contributed \$100 out of personal friendship. He also denied a charge by Mulhall that he had forged Harold F. McCormick's name to a check for \$250.

The majority of the investigating committee recommending censure reported McDermott guilty of acts of grave impropriety, unbecoming the distinguished position he holds, and added that "his training and associations have not given him the ethical perceptions and standards relative to public office that usually characterize public men."

The case was to come before the house Thursday.

Mediators Ready to Begin.

Chicago, July 21.—Regular meetings of the federal board of mediation with the managers of the western railroads and the chiefs of the engineers' unions were scheduled to begin today. They are to be held daily behind closed doors. It was announced by Federal Judge Martin A. Knapp of the mediators.

The order of the proceedings will be a morning session with the managers and an afternoon session with the employees' committee.

CIVIL WAR RESTS ON SCALES TODAY

Conference Convened at Command of King George Holds Future Peace of England in its Hands.

GREAT CROWDS GATHER AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Unionist Leader, Confident that House of Commons Must Dissolve, Sends Call to Prepare for Election.

London, July 21.—For the first time in the modern history of England the king today recognized that the cry of civil war was on the lips of many of his responsible and sober-minded subjects in connection with the Irish home rule crisis.

His speech to the leaders of the various parties called together in conference at Buckingham palace was very grave in its tone as he told them he regarded them as the trustees for the honor and peace of all, and left them to confer in view of reaching a settlement.

He told them their responsibilities were great and that time was short and advised them to exercise patience and to be earnest and conciliatory in their deliberations.

The Brazilian minister is making energetic representations to the foreign office to restore the management and opening of the cable office of the Mexican Telegraph company.

The cable office was taken over by the Huerta government on April 23 and has since been operated by the government. It is believed the restoration of control to the Mexican Telegraph company will be made this week.

CARRAJAL WILL NOT MAKE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Washington, July 21.—Provisional President Carrizal does not intend to surrender unconditionally to General Carranza and will concentrate his military forces and resist an invasion rather than permit the constitutionalists to enter Mexico City without previous agreements not to wreak vengeance on the lives and property of those who supported General Huerta.

This was the tenor of information from authoritative sources today in Mexico City to Washington diplomats. It spread a feeling of pessimism in some quarters over the possibility of an amicable settlement of the revolution.

Enilio Rabasa, head of the delegation which represented General Huerta at the Niagara conference, arrived here and discussed the situation first with the South American mediators and then with the Mexican ambassador with Jose Castelar, personal representative of Carrizal.

While denying themselves in cables it became known that they favored a more aggressive attitude by President Carrizal to secure guarantees of protection for the people in Mexico City and federal territory generally.

They made it plain that Mr. Carrizal had no objection to turning over the government to General Carranza, but must insist on some assurances in advance that property would not be despoiled and that there would be no wholesale executions or arrests.

Another aspect of the situation which was commented on was the knowledge that General Carranza, while informing the American consuls at Monterey that he would receive a commission from Carrizal, made it plain that he would do so

NEW DANGER THREATENS MEXICAN CAPITAL

Zapatistas in Force Surround Village of Xochimilco, 20 Miles South Which Controls City's Water Supply.

CARBAJAL WILL DEMAND SOME FORM OF AMNESTY

No Definite Political Developments Expected Until Tuesday When Carranza is Expected to Enter City.

Mexico City, July 21.—Up to an early hour today followers of Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader, who has been operating in southern Mexico, had not attacked Xochimilco, a village twenty miles from the capital, which place they began to threaten yesterday.

Xochimilco, which is the gate to this city and is of great strategic value because the capital gets its water supply from the lake there, is now defended by 4,000 federalists, the garrison having been reinforced last night by a large body of troops. Federal officials stated today that the place was perfectly safe and that fears of a Zapatista attack on the capital itself were groundless.

The federalists who evacuated San Luis Potosi are concentrating in Gonzalez Junction and Queretaro.

The constitutionalist troops, it is stated here, have begun their advance south from San Luis Potosi.

Reports received from Puebla say the government of that state has sent delegates to confer with constitutionalist leaders to arrange for their peaceful entrance into the state capital.

There have been no new developments in the political situation. The general belief is that nothing definite will be done until next Tuesday, when General Carranza of his delegates are expected to arrive here to confer with President Carrizal.

Generals Orozco and Arguendo and other former revolutionary chiefs now serving with the government have offered their services to President Carrizal to check the advance of constitutionalists moving on the capital. President Carrizal has declined the offer.

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only to arrange for the unconditional surrender by the Mexican authorities.

Diplomats were watching with keen interest the reports stating that General Villa was again threatening a break with Carranza. The death of two French clergymen and the imprisonment of eleven others is giving the French government much concern. Charge Chaumet, of the French embassy here, is endeavoring to present to President Wilson urgent representations in that connection late today.

FOOLISH WOMAN AND INSANE MAN CHIEFS IN UGLY TRAGEDY

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.—Fear that Mrs. Edna Sikos, 27 years old, would return to Norcross, Ga., and effect reconciliation with her husband, a banker there, is believed by her friends to have led to her death yesterday at the hands of Charles H. Haug, a contractor who also killed himself.

Mrs. Sikos recently filed suit for divorce, but was said to receive \$150 monthly from her husband in letters urging her to return, and friends said today she had decided to stop seeing Haug.

When he called at her residence and learned that she was asleep he burst into her bedroom and shot her.

Deposition of her five-year-old son Leon awaited advice today from the father.

PATMONT IS AGAIN AMONG THE MISSING

Temperance Worker Scarcely Found When He Manages Mysterious Disappearance from Pullman.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 21.—Rev. Louis R. Patmont has disappeared again. It was only yesterday that the temperance worker, who had been missing from Detroit for five weeks, was found at Elk Lake, Wis. Rev. Claude F. Witte and four other Detroiters went to Elk Lake and yesterday the party started for home. They took a sleeper and some time early this morning Mr. Patmont vanished.

His absence was discovered after daybreak and messages were sent back along the line. It had been planned to place the lecturer in a sanitarium.

JESUS ANNEXAS WOULD ANNEX BOULLION TO VALUE OF \$23,000

El Paso, Tex., July 21.—Sixteen bars of silver bullion valued at \$23,000 were held here today as a result of court action at Nogales, Ariz., and El Paso. The metal came from a mine in Sonora, it being sent by the Sonora constitutionalist state government in payment for some paper currency received from General Carranza's headquarters.

An injunction suit was filed against the express company at Nogales by Jesus Maria y Annexas, the mine owner, said to be a Spanish concern. The shipment was stopped here, but Carranza's agents filed a sequestration suit, depositing twice the value of the metal, so that the shipment could continue to Monterey.

The report quoted an address made early this year by Mr. Moyr in which such action was urged.

President Moyr advised that the convention instruct the incoming executive board to select a committee from the board or that the convention elect a committee to take part in a conference with representatives of the United Mine Workers of America with a view of effecting an amalgamation.

Nearly one-fourth of the report is occupied with a discussion of the recent disturbance at Butte growing out of dissensions among the Butte local. Referring to the riot of June 23 at Butte in which several were killed and a hail of the miners' union was

MOYER FOR MERGING OF MINE UNIONS

Head of Western Federation Declares no Officer with Fat Job can Stand in Way of Consolidation.

IS BUSY EXPLAINING SITUATION AT BUTTE

Blot on Labor Organization Which Can Never be Obliterated He Says. Opposes Office Holding Limit.

Denver, July 21.—The consolidation of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners in a "one miners organization" is recommended in the report of President Charles H. Moyr, presented today at the biennial convention of the latter organization in session here.

The report contains a comprehensive review of the activities of the organization during the last two years, judges the support of the Western Federation to the United Mine Workers in the Colorado strike; charged dissension among the members of the federation at Butte, Montana, to the activities of representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World; urges the creation of a permanent fund for strike benefits; opposes a proposed amendment that would restrict any member ineligible for reelection who had previously held office for two consecutive years and calls upon the members of organized labor to unite in a campaign of educating to secure their demands in states and in the nation.

Upon the subject of amalgamation with the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. Moyr said:

"I want to say that there is not going to be any opposition on the part of the Western Federation of Miners to an amalgamation of the two miners' organizations; there are not going to be any officers standing in the way of a one miners' organization in this country."

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The "Ads" Have Abundant "Human Interest"—That's Why They Are Appropriate in the Columns of a Newspaper Which Appeals to "Human Interest"

Details of an opportunity to save a dollar in buying a pair of shoes, or a waist, touches the INTEREST of a woman quite as surely as the details of a separation suit.

Her interest in the money-saving opportunity is a purse-interest. Her interest in the separation suit have found irksome the ties which she herself, values is based upon the fact that some other human beings and cherishes—and she likes to know WHY.

In both instances, "human interest" is involved. The housewife, therefore, finds in her evening newspaper matter and matters touching upon many phases of the problem of right living. And while she is entertained, educated, uplifted by observing the mistakes and calamities of others, she is aided and served in a PRACTICAL WAY, in solving her own problems by reading the BUSINESS NEWS contained in the "ads."